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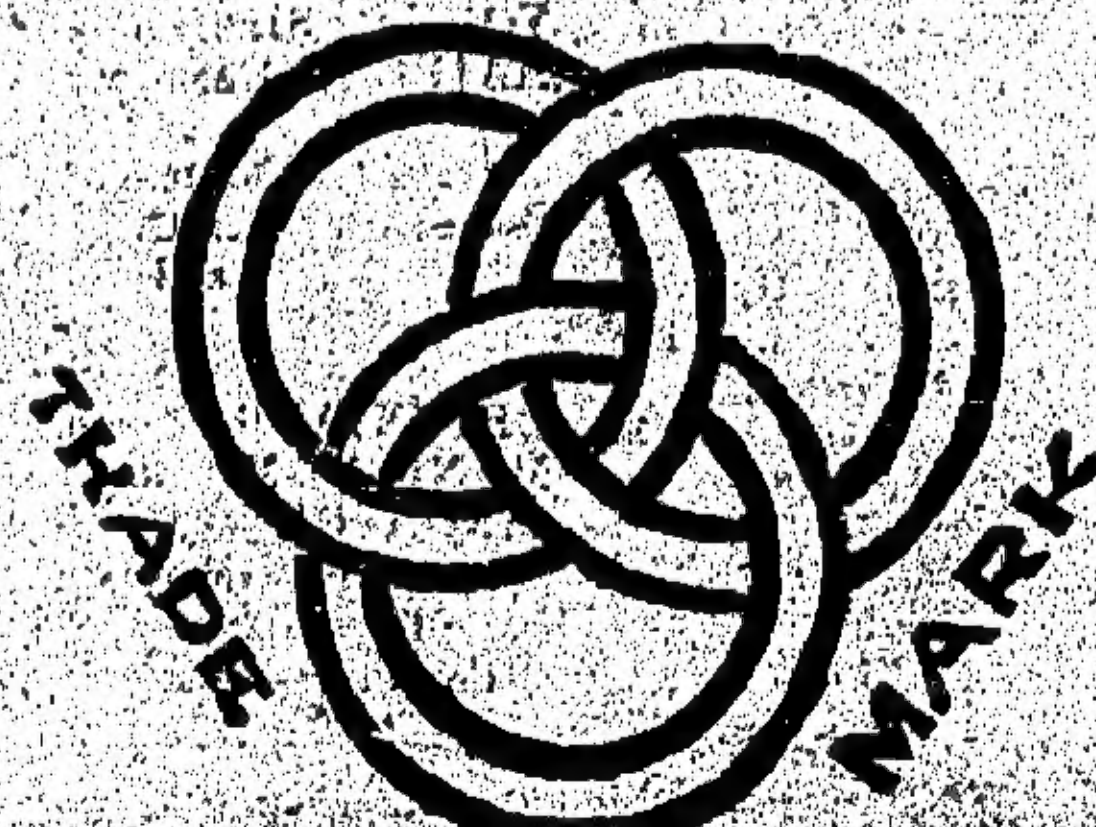
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COMPANY MEETING.

THE HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The ordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited, was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., yesterday. The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton presided, and there were present:—The Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. Shollin, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak and Sir Robert Ho Tung (Directors), Father Robert, Messrs. D. V. Stevenson, Ho Fook, Lo Cheong, Ip Ho Leung, A. V. Apear, J. H. Seth, J. M. Alves, J. R. King, and Mr. W. E. Roberts (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, with your permission we will take the report and accounts as read. The result of the year's working shows a profit of £37,201.11.3, which is very much in excess of the amounts previously earned by the Company and enables your directors to recommend the payment of a final dividend of 23 per cent., making 30 per cent. for the year. The large increase in traffic receipts is due chiefly to the influx of Chinese during the summer months, consequent upon the trouble in Canton. It is very pleasing to observe the decrease in the loss on subsidiary coins, from which the Company has suffered so heavily in the past, and it is hoped that the coinage of the Colony is now on a sounder basis, and that this heavy loss will be avoided in the future. As pointed out in the directors' report, the actual increase in the Hongkong working expenses amounted to \$19,714, and this, you will agree, is most satisfactory considering the increase in the price of materials, and the exceptionally heavy traffic of the summer months before referred to. In this connection I would like to draw your attention to one heavy charge on the Company, and that is the item of "Maintenance of truck and roadway." The truck trucks used in Hongkong cause excessive and irregular wear to our track, and we have endeavoured, without avail, to get the authorities to compel these trucks to keep to the side of the road, in accordance with the traffic regulations of the Colony. If this were done, a considerable saving would be effected in our maintenance charges. A rule was made in November last, under which new trucks will not be licensed unless the wheel gauge differs from that of the tramway, but this of itself will not improve matters very much. The Royalty of 1 per cent. of the working profit payable to the Hongkong Government has been included in the accounts, and you will see that this amounts to the sum of £2,321.13.10. The surplus cash of the Company has fallen to £1,000 in round figures, and these investments have been written down to the market value at 31st December. During the year debentures to the amount of £24,400 were purchased and cancelled. The amount of £2,441.13.8, which is recommended should be written off the book value of the undertaking, is the final instalment of the sum required to write down the value in accordance with the valuation made in 1909.

The CHAIRMAN proposed, and the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., seconded, that the report and accounts be adopted, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN proposed, and the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., seconded, that a final dividend for the year ending December 31st, 1916, at the rate of 23 per cent. p.a. (making a total of 30 per cent. for the year) recommended by the directors, be and is hereby sanctioned, and the same be paid to the shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register, at the rate of 2s. 4d. per Hongkong dollar.

The CHAIRMAN proposed, and the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., seconded, that the sum of £2,441.13.8 be written off the value of the Tramway undertaking.

The motion was carried.

Mr. D. V. Stevenson proposed, and Mr. C. E. Anton seconded, that the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton be re-elected to the Board of Directors.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Ho Fook proposed, and Mr. Ho Leung seconded, that Dr. Noble and Sir Robert Ho Tung be re-elected to the Board of Directors.

The motion was carried.

Mr. W. E. Roberts proposed, and Mr. Apear seconded, that Messrs. Lowe, Birmingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors at a remuneration of £1,000 until the next ordinary general meeting.

The motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that the dividend warrants were ready and could be had on application.

COMPANY REPORTS.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

The directors' report and statement of accounts of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., shows that the profit on working account amounted to Tls. 292,153.42 as compared with Tls. 239,068.75 for 1915, an increase of Tls. 53,084.67.

The net profit for the year amounted to Tls. 243,923.44 against Tls. 188,578.11, an increase of Tls. 55,345.33.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account, including the amount of Tls. 20,108.30 carried forward after appropriation of the profits of 1915, amounted to Tls. 263,981.74, of which sum the directors recommend appropriation as follows:—

To pay a dividend for the year 1916 on 24,000 shares at 5 per cent. Tls. 2,500 per share	60,000.00
To write off for depreciation of land and buildings	4,076.35
To write off for depreciation of manufacturing and distributing plant	134,740.02
To write off for depreciation of furniture	933.10
To transfer to renewals and depreciation account	30,000.00
To carry forward to new account	34,232.27
	Tls. 263,981.74

During the year Tls. 88,500 of the company's 5 per cent. debentures were purchased and cancelled, reducing the total issued to Tls. 731,500.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE CO., LIMITED

The report of the General Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.) and Consulting Committee for presentation at the thirty-sixth ordinary meeting, on May 3rd, states:—

1916 Account.—After paying an interim dividend of 818 per share on 4th May, 1916, the amount standing to the credit of this account is \$633,993.59.

This is resolved to deal with in the following manner:—

To pay a final dividend of \$7 per share \$7,000.00

To add to underwriting surplus account \$33,943.89

To add to reinsurance fund \$200,000.00

\$633,993.59

1915 Account.—The amount standing to credit of this account is \$2,744,983.76, out of which the General Agents and Consulting Committee have declared an interim dividend of 818 per share, absorbing \$180,000. The balance of \$2,444,983.76 will be carried forward.

Consulting Committee.—Since the last meeting Mr. D. W. Craddock resigned his seat on leaving the Colony. The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Shollin, and Messrs. F. Matland, H. P. White, C. S. Gubbay and Sir Robert Ho Tung retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

We are informed by the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., that the result of the year's working (including the sum of \$12,994.14 carried forward from 1915) after providing for Depreciation, all Liabilities, Outgoings, also Interim Dividend paid in August last of 3 per cent. on the Preferred and 10 per cent. on the Deferred shares, there remains a balance of \$292,993.54, which it is proposed to apportion as follows:—

Reserve Fund	\$100,000
Repairs and Renewals	\$60,000
Underwriting Account	\$60,000
thus absorbing	\$210,000
to pay a Final Dividend of 3 per cent. on the Preferred shares, equals	2,743.87
and Final Dividend on Deferred shares of 40 per cent. equals	\$9,178.
and to carry forward the sum	\$29,079.18
Dividends will be payable at exchange 2/4d.	

The annual general meeting of the Company will be held on Wednesday, 9th May, at the offices of the General Managers.

GERMAN SHIPPING AND BRITISH PORTS.

SIR E. BIRCH'S VIEWS.

Sir Ernest Birch is now helping the organization which is examining men in order to take up employment in the Far East (says the London correspondent of the N. O. Daily News). His part is to see applicants and test their general capabilities after which they are medically examined, and then if they are passed on to the companies, more especially the rubber companies, who are always very glad to employ them.

It is clear that Sir Ernest, although no longer connected officially with the colony, still maintains the keenest admiration for what it is doing, both in regard to volunteering, finance, the supply of men, import duties, and the like, and he never loses a gathering an opportunity of pressing on the authorities of the day in this country the invaluable experience gained in the Far East by this enterprising part of the Empire.

There is, however, one point on which he is not at all satisfied, and that is the use after the war of the British ports by German shipping. If this is permitted, he certainly considers there should be some sort of duties, and so far as he is concerned he will never be content to go back to the old system under which foreign ships could use the ports on the same terms as those of ourselves and of our Allies.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S ASSURANCE TO MERCHANTS.

In response to a memorandum from the Chinese Central Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, setting out the fears and misgivings entertained by Chinese merchants upon the rupture of relations between China and Germany, the Government has categorically given assurance to the merchants on all the points on which they may have any apprehension. We give a summary of what, in full, would cover two columns.

(1)—As both Ewo and Taikoo have a part of their fleet commandeered for service, the fleet of the China Merchants' S.N. Co. might likewise be required, when not only trade throughout China would suffer but several hundreds of thousands of coolies and others would be deprived of their livelihood.

Explanation:—Ewo and Taikoo, being British companies, must submit to the demand of their Government. This has nothing whatever to do with China joining the Entente or not. The China Merchants' Co. is a Chinese concern, and the fact that China has very few steamers is well recognized, so Entente requirements in tonnage, if arising, would be satisfied from those countries having large numbers of steamers, not troubling us, while the Government will and must refuse such demands, if made, by all means.

(2)—The goods and products from this port would be prevented from being exported, and the result would be suspension of local industry and trade, when several hundred thousand people in Shanghai would lose business or occupation. How could order be preserved then?

Explanation:—China has no steamship line of her own for Europe. Goods for Germany were usually shipped there indirectly and were very little in quantity. Since the war began, this trade has entirely disappeared. Again, nothing material could result from joining the Entente. Japan joined the Entente at the beginning of war, and the profit she has made in supplying materials, etc., was already 400 to 500 million yen up to the end of last year. China, in order to uphold neutrality, has been unable to benefit in this way. If we change our policy at once, there may yet be time for us to meet the Entente's requirements and reap benefit for all, including both our industrial and commercial people. In fact, no fear of our goods accumulating need be entertained.

(3)—The enlistment of workmen should be restricted, otherwise it may be likened to the Manchus recruiting Chinese to act as slaves, etc.

Explanation:—There are restrictions in allowing the Powers to recruit our workmen. Special attention has been and is being paid by the Government for the adequate protection of these workmen.

(4)—The unrestricted supply of military requisites and foodstuffs is full of dangers. First cars should be given to the reserving of sufficient food for our own people.

Explanation:—The Government will take this into first consideration as a matter of course. Cotton, iron, cattle, wool and such things, if we have surplus stocks, may well be spared to meet war requirements. If we had not enough ourselves, whence could the Powers make purchases? Anyhow, such dealings would not be compulsory, but voluntarily made by our people as occasion might occur.

As regards the possibility of an alliance between Germany and Russia, whose joint army might invade China via Siberia, there are two reasons which preclude such a possibility, viz:—(a) The compact between the Entente not to conclude peace alone. (b) The pro-German Party in Russia has just been ousted from power.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Lieut. J. Bell-Irving, formerly of Jardine, Matheson & Co., 1st Imperial Camel Brigade, Egypt, writes:—

"Our fight on January 9th at Haga was a strenuous affair—30 mile trek by night and started attacking at 10.30 a.m., over the three miles of billiard table, eventually taking the Turkish trenches at 5 p.m. I then tramped back that night. We had a good stunt about a fortnight ago. Our battalion was detailed to go and capture a place about 45 miles to the south. We travelled half way one night, lay doggo for the day and carried on next night and found the garrison in having their breakfast, so there was no scrapping. We were away five-and-a-half days on another occasion, during which we covered 100 miles, to inspect some Turkish fortifications which had been evacuated and report on the walls. Quite different country out there. Very little sand, all gravel and hard clay with large volcanic formations sticking up in places. Sand grouse very plentiful. J. J. Paterson is at H.Q. at Cairo fitting out preparatory to going back with his Company to the Western Front.

LUCKY DOGS!

Section 7 and clause (b) of the War Tax Ordinance reads as follows (says The Straits Times):—

7. The incomes of the following persons shall be exempt from liability to the tax and to assessment under this ordinance.

(b) The Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Singapore.

Now who wouldn't be a Municipal Commissioner under these circumstances, and who says that Government is not grateful for services rendered? Some nasty legal-minded person may argue that Messrs. A., B. and C. are Municipal Commissioners only when acting as such and that they are mere common clay when they return to their godowns or dwelling places, but our service rules will not so lightly part with the grateful compliment officially paid to them.

THE VETERAN.

A STORY OF FIFTY YEARS AFTER.

[BY TWILIS BEEK]

Sir Reginald Whickershaw (grandson of the Whickershaw who gained his baronetcy in 1917 by the invention of the synthetic potato) strolled out of Victoria Station on the way to his club on the fiftieth anniversary of Peace Day.

Tremendous crowds filled the streets. It was universal holiday. Flags waved from every building; bands played in every open space; public fountains ran with non-alcoholic ale; all the women wore the quaint and piquant national costume of 1916-1917. From the windows of the Government offices, extending from South Kensington to Temple Bar, half a million fair Civil Servants rained confetti on the crowds.

Whickershaw was old enough to remember the days of the great war. Too young at the time to understand its greatest terrors, he yet recalled his mother paying £100 wages for a cook-general, his uncle's fatal seizure when the golf course was ploughed up, his aunt in her field-marshal's uniform of the Women's Constabulary Corps.

The war veterans converged to St. James's Park for their review. Grizzled and snow-headed, some in their ancient khaki uniforms, some in civilian dress, some hale and upright, many hobbling with honourable wounds, the old soldiers pushed through the cheering people. Whickershaw was borne in the crowd; his heart filled with emotion as he looked on the old warriors. One tall old man in multi-coloured uniform of the Women's Constabulary Corps attracted attention. He hobbled with a crutch, his back was bent, his eyes were shaded by tinted glasses. Whickershaw thought of the price this old fellow had paid, in the heyday of life, for the sake of his country—for the sake of him, Whickershaw, safe and happy in a world made free of war. A generous impulse seized him; he would take that old fellow to his club; he would lunch and wine him like an Emperor.

Whickershaw strode up to the old man, shook hands with him, called the blessings of Heaven on him, took his arm, and cried, "Now, by Jove, you're coming to lunch with me at my club, and I won't take 'No' for an answer."

The veteran tried to speak. Whickershaw hailed him off to the club.

Many of his friends were gathered there on this festive day. They were delighted to meet the old veteran. Whickershaw introduced them to him—a couple of Peers, a bishop, celebrities of all sorts. The old man tried often to speak, but nervously broke down. He seemed anxious to disclaim the honours heaped on him, but they would not listen to him. And thus they bore him to the top of the big table, with a Peer on his right and a bishop on his left. The old man's plate was piled with the finest viands and his glass with the rarest wine. "Think," whispered Whickershaw to a fellow clubman, "what it must mean to the old boy!"

And then came the speeches. Whickershaw surpassed himself—he always surpassed himself after Pommery. He pointed to the guest of the day and asked his fellow clubmen to think what that crippled old man stood for in the world's barometer. The last entrenchment of security and freedom for all mankind. The old man here tried to interrupt, but friendly hands pushed him into his seat and recharged his glass. Whickershaw concluded:—"He still bears his wounds after fifty years, his wounds for you, for me, for our wives and children of this age of light. We are heritors of thefulness of life he paved for us." Whickershaw was weeping; the Peers wept; the bishop wept; the waiters wept; and then the old man rose to reply.

He was unsteady; he was terribly nervous. His speech was brief, "Gents," he said, "I tried to tell that kind gentleman (pointing to Whickershaw), but he would not listen. I've tried to tell you all, but you wouldn't listen. It ain't—though I says it myself—my fault. I ain't one of them veterans of the war. I only came out to look at them. You've been very kind, gents, very hospitable, but—"

"Then how were you wounded?" demanded Whickershaw hoarsely.

"Bless you, sir," answered the old man, "that's soon told. This here bent back I got in the great war through having to bend down so much, being a tall man, for ladies to stick flags in my buttonhole. A motor-bus took this leg one night in the great war. This here scar on my face I got from one of them war-time wax matches blazing its head off. As for these bad eyes—perhaps none of you gents is old enough to remember the light in the railway carriages in 1917."

It was hard on Whickershaw.—Daily Mail.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES.

Thursday, April 26th.—No. 3 Company under Chief Inspector Lammert and O.C. Company, at Central Station, 5.30 p.m.

Friday, April 27th.—No. 2 Section at Water Police Station under C.S.M., 5.45 p.m. Also Recruits of No. 3 Company at Central Station at 5.30 p.m.

During month of May, all ranks will attend the following:—

Every Tuesday.—At Central Station at 5.30 p.m. for Squad drill.

Every Thursday.—At Tung Wah Hospital at 6 p.m. for Lecture.

Class X (Inspector Gerrard)—Final Sitting on Tuesday, May 1st, at 5.30 p.m.

(Sd.) F. C. S. KIN. D.S.P. (R.)

26th May, 1917.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EXCLUSION OF GERMANS

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—As the notice in your issue to-day sets forth, in response to a widely expressed desire from many members of the community who were ineligible to attend the "Chamber of Commerce meeting" yesterday and to record a vote there on the question of the exclusion of Germans from this Colony for a period of years after the Declaration of Peace, I have ventured to call a public meeting in the Theatre for to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at 5.30, and which, I trust, will be largely attended.

I would point out that this meeting is in no way connected with the "Chamber of Commerce," which has already expressed its opinion in no uncertain manner, but is intended to give an opportunity to the great body of business men in this Colony not directly associated with the Chamber to record their vote.—I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1917.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—As there is to be a public meeting for the further consideration of the question of excluding Germans from the Colony after the war, would it not be advisable for the Chamber of Commerce to give us a little more precise information regarding the action which it desires the Imperial Authorities to take?

I understood that the exclusion of the Germans was advocated as a blow against German trade, and I see from an article published in the *Daily Press* this morning that the *North China Daily News*, in Shanghai, has also taken this view. Judging from the conversation of local merchants, however, this is a totally wrong impression. The idea, apparently, is to exclude the trader but to continue the trade. If such counsels prevail we shall have British Houses in Hongkong representing German firms, as heretofore, and presumably, in Germany, German houses representing British firms. We shall correspond with the Hun and accept his commissions, and the British manufacturers will appeal to him to extend the sale of British goods in the Fatherland. German ships will be admitted to Hongkong, but passengers and crew will not be allowed to land, and I presume that British ships will visit Hamburg and Bremen under similar conditions. It seems, on the face of it, that complications will very quickly arise under such an arrangement.

Moreover, it is said that the exclusion of the Hun will prevent any return to the unfair trading methods of which he has been found guilty. When we have Chinese compradores representing German manufacturers and neutrals engaged in pushing German interests, who is to prevent the underselling, and what Bank will be able to refuse them credit facilities?

As far as trade is concerned the conditions will be the same as those prevailing before the war, whether we have the German trader himself or his representative only.

Summing up the situation in the blunt phrase used by one member of the local commercial community, we shall be spared the pain of gazing upon the murderers' "ugly mugs." That will be something gained admittedly, but is this all the Chamber of Commerce are striving after? As the Chairman remarked, the resolution which was passed has an academic interest only. Surely such resolutions might be left to Debating Societies. We should all be glad to keep the Germans out, not for ten years only, but for ever. That is admitted. Such an expression of opinion will not have very much weight with the Home authorities. They would have taken it for granted in any case.

Does the Chamber of Commerce desire the exclusion of the trade as well as the trader? If so, let them demonstrate, as far as they are able, that British interests, at any rate in South China, will not suffer by the adoption of such a policy. If it wants the trade and wishes to exclude the trader only, it is necessary to outline some scheme under which a return to the unround, pre-war methods will be rendered impossible.

The Chamber of Commerce has the sympathy and support of every patriotic British subject in its campaign, but if the members of the Committee wish their convictions to carry weight as coming from a responsible body of practical businessmen they must not rest content with pious hopes and academic resolutions.—Yours, etc.,

INQUIRER.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—At yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce I did not vote on the first resolution partly because I am not a merchant and partly because, although I dissent from the first part of the motion, I agree with the second part.

The matter has been approached from two points of view—the sentimental and the practical.

Personally, I think that the terms of the motion exclude sentiment, unless the phrase "the best interests of the Colony" refers to moral interests, and, as the motion is put forward by a body of merchants, it is to be assumed that material interests are intended.

But as sentiment is to be brought into the argument, I should like to point out that the only sentiment invoked is that of hatred, and if the world is to be governed by that sentiment after the War it will not be a pleasant place to live in. A reference to the pronouncements of the Allies, including those of President Wilson, show that we are not fighting to bring hatred into the world but for the Peace of the World.

In the Allies' Reply to President Wilson, dated Paris, 10th January, 1917, the following statements occur:—

"Their (the Allies') War aims are well known. The civilized world knows that they imply the reorganization of Europe, guaranteed by a stable regime, and based on respect for nationalities and on the right to full security and liberty of economical development, possessed by all peoples, great and small."

"The extermination and the political disappearance of the German peoples have never (as has been pretended) formed part of their (the Allies') designs. They desire above all to ensure peace on the principles of liberty and justice."

President Wilson on April 3rd, 1917, said:—

"We are not quarrelling with the German people, but feel a sympathy and friendship towards them."

"We have no selfish end to serve... but we are making sacrifices freely as champions of the rights of mankind."

"America is in armed opposition to an irresponsible Government which is running amok."

Again on April 16th the President said:—

"There is not a single selfish element in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world."

So much for sentiment; as to the practical point of view it seems to me that it is necessary in the first place to exclude the German armies from France, Belgium, Russia, Serbia and Roumania, before we talk of excluding them from Hongkong. No doubt we shall do this in time, but it may take ten years yet.

Secondly, I agree with Sir Paul Chater that the Colony as a whole is bound to suffer if it excludes German trade, unless China and the Americans and other Allied Nations in China do the same.

Hongkong is essentially a trading centre, it produces nothing (except ships); it lives on the exchange of commodities. No doubt British and Allied merchants can buy or sell everything that the Chinese desire to sell or buy, but if the latter find that they can get better terms from the Germans in this Treaty Ports or elsewhere, how many of them will come to Hongkong?

Although, therefore, it is impracticable to exclude German trade from Hongkong unless the whole world (other than Germany) excludes such trade, it is quite possible to exclude Germans from our Boards of Directors, our Clubs and our houses. It is possible to refuse them banking and other facilities, and, now that the tricks of their trade are all known, to prevent unfair competition.

Let me suggest, in conclusion, that our Chamber of Commerce should adopt the following resolutions passed in June last year at a Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire:—

(1) That the Association welcomes the statement made by the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons on January 10th, that no privileges should be given to foreign shipping which are not enjoyed by our own, and the handicap under which British shipping labours in this respect should be removed.

(2) That legislation should be enacted under which the Government would have the power to insist that British companies should be British controlled, both as regards management and ownership, and also, in the event of enemy companies or firms being permitted to open or commence trading in any part of the United Kingdom or the Dominions or Dependencies, they shall be subject to such control and inspection as shall make it impossible for them to be used as political agencies under the guise of commercial establishments.

(3) That legislation should be promoted to prevent enemy subjects for a period after the War from taking up employment or domicile in this country without a special licence.

Yours faithfully, F. R. L. BOWLEY.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1917.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The enclosed letter [published in our issue of the 21st inst.—Ed.] was written after the Easter Holiday, but the news of the torpedoing of the two hospital ships, and other atrocities about that time, caused me to hold it back. I wish, however, to lend all possible support to the Attorney-General's remarks on the subject yesterday, and would add the following.

The destruction of the Austro-German armies is now in full swing, and when peace eventually, as we hope it will soon, the humane methods used at the termination of the Boer War will, no doubt, serve to some extent as a model for peace with the German people. The South African peace arrangements were so successful and the results so good that I think the statesmen who had a hand in those arrangements will command a respectful hearing from all the Allied Governments.

(Our Government, which represents the opinion of the majority of the British people, does not wish to exterminate the German race. The reasons for our entering the war have been clearly stated at different times by Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, and also by Mr. A. J. Balfour in his letter to President Wilson, but when success has followed our efforts we shall find that we are not able to wash our hands of the Germans any more than we were able to wash our hands of the Boers, who have stood by us so magnificently in our time of need.

I do not claim that history will repeat itself with precise exactitude, as the conditions are widely different, but I do think that the South African Peace will form a most excellent precedent on which to broadly base the German Peace. There will, no doubt, be a period, when the Germans first return amongst us during which social relations will be very strained, but it should be remembered that British subjects in Canton (every bit as patriotic as ourselves, are able to live side by side with German nationals at the present time, and the Germans, when the Allies have finished with them, will be a crushed and chastened people.—Yours faithfully, "PLEBIS."

Hongkong, April 20th, 1917.

This letter was not inserted in our columns with its enclosure because we regarded it in the light of a private communication of an explanatory nature such as we occasionally receive from correspondents. We learn now, however, that we were mistaken in this view, and accordingly have much pleasure in publishing the letter.—Ed.]

EMPIRE DAY SHOOT IN HONGKONG.

COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL BRANCHES OF THE SERVICES.

Under the auspices of the Hongkong Police Reserve a team and individual shoot open to the Naval, Military, and Police Forces (Regular and Auxiliary) of the Colony will be held on Empire Day, May 24th. The meeting will take place at King's Park Range, commencing at 9.30 a.m. sharp, and each branch of the Services is invited to enter. One team of six men, in which Officers and N.C. Officers may be included. The names of competitors must be sent to Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (R.), by noon on Friday, May 18th.

Firing will take place with Service Rifles. Competitors must provide their own ammunition. Aperture sights may be used for the deliberate practices only—penalty 5 per cent. to be deducted from the aggregate deliberate score.

Firing will take place at the following Ranges and Targets:—

Range	Practice	Target	Scoring
200	Deliberate	Snatch Figure	1 and lighter
200	Snatch shooting	do	do
200	Target exposed	do	do
200	Rapid	do	10 Deliberate
500	Deliberate	do	charged, Time allowed, 45 seconds
500	Deliberate	Snatch 15 in Ball	1 and lighter

The time allowed to a Competitor within which to fire a shot (except at Snatch shooting and Rapid) will be 30 seconds from the time the Signalling disc or flag is lowered.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

OPIUM AND RUBBER.

A Chinese was going aboard the *Hoi Tung* when suspicions were aroused, and a search resulted in opium being found in his shoes. The man was ordered to pay a fine of \$100.

For being in possession of a quantity of rubber for which he could give no satisfactory explanation, beyond the statement that he had bought it, a Chinese was fined \$25, or, in default, 14 days' imprisonment.

A BOY'S NEW YEAR GIFTS.

When charged with uttering counterfeit coins a Chinese boy told Mr. Wood that the money was given to him as a New Year's gift, and he was not aware that it was bad money. It was explained that the boy went into a shop in Wan-chai and asked for 15 cents worth of sweets, tendering one dollar as payment. The shopkeeper discovered that the dollar was a bad one, and the boy was taken to the Wan-chai police station, where it was found that he had another bad dollar in his possession.

Mr. Wood ordered the boy to receive ten strokes with the birch.

A DEAL IN PENCILS.

SINCERE CO. SUE W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

At the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday the Sincere Co. sued W. G. Humphreys & Co., claiming \$580, alleged to be due under a contract to supply lead pencils. The claim stated that defendants had contracted to supply lead pencils to plaintiffs at \$2.05 per gross. Defendants failed to supply the pencils, and as the present price of pencils was \$3.50 per gross plaintiffs claimed the difference between the two prices, which was \$580, defendants having contracted to supply 400 gross of pencils.

Mr. Preston was for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Grist defended.

The defence was that the document in the case was not a contract, but merely an acknowledgment of an order received. Mr. Chan Kwon Sung (Secretary to the plaintiff Company), stated that the Company had done a lot of business with defendants for a number of years in lead pencils. The supply of pencils concerned in the case were contracted to be supplied in September, 1915, but they had not yet been received. Recently he had written defendants asking them what they were going to do in the matter.

Several letters were then put in and read, in which defendants stated that the pencils which had been ordered were German pencils, and they had been unable to secure any. They had gone to a lot of trouble in order to get some pencils made, but had failed. When pressed for a definite answer, added witness, defendants replied asking plaintiffs if the pencils were delivered at \$3.50 per gross would they take delivery of them. It was surprising to him to find the defendants saying that they could not supply the pencils because they were German pencils, for the contract was made in 1915, a year after the war commenced. Witness went on to say that a buyer of his firm had bought 38 gross of the pencils from a Chinese firm, identical with those defendants had contracted to supply, and for these they had to pay \$3.65 per gross. It was upon learning that the plaintiff firm had made a spot sale of pencils in the Colony that action was taken. They heard that pencils the same as they had ordered had been sold.

Mr. W. M. Humphreys denied that there had been any contract to supply the pencils; it was merely an order, and they had hundreds of them in their books at present.

Questioned by the Chief Justice as to the alleged spot sale, witness admitted that such a sale had taken place, and pencils had been delivered to a Chinese firm to be sent away.

His Lordship asked if that order was anterior to Sincere's order, and witness replied that he would not commit himself on that, because the pencils were offered to several dealers at \$3.50 per gross. Some refused to pay that price, because it was considered high, and there was nothing left to his salesman but to sell them to the people who would pay that price. That was done.

His Lordship—You cannot say, I suppose, whether these people were booked in advance of Sincere's or not—I believe they were.

His Lordship—Supposing Sincere's had declined to take delivery of these goods, would you have sued them on the document concerned? No, certainly not; it would be impossible. Witness added that if they would not have taken delivery at \$3.05 he thought he would have sued them.

His Lordship—Of course you would. The Judge added that he did not think there was anything in the point about the document, but there was something in the point raised by the defence that owing to the war they could not supply the pencils.

Judgment was given for defendants with costs.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

At the Hongkong Criminal Sessions yesterday a Chinese who was described variously by witnesses as a beggar, mendicant, general rogue and thief, was charged with robbery with violence on the border of the New Territory. It was alleged by the complainant, a venerable Chinese, who was also lame, that on the day of the affair, March 23rd, he went to a neighbouring village to buy opium. He purchased 18 pots of the drug and proceeded to return to his village, he also having \$8 in his possession. While passing between the river and the village the prisoner jumped out of the bushes, knocked him down, and took away some of his opium and all his money.

This happening, it was mentioned, was seen by two Customs officers on the Chinese side of the border, and also by two men on the British side of the border, all of whom recognised the defendant as the man who knocked the old man down.

When the case was heard at the Magistracy the prisoner made a statement to the effect that he did stop the complainant, but only to remonstrate with him for smuggling opium. Prisoner also admitted that he possessed himself of one pot of the opium.

After hearing a lot of evidence, the judge returned a verdict of guilty of robbery, with a recommendation for mercy, because they were of opinion that the robbery was not premeditated; prisoner looked upon it more in the nature of a "squeeze."

His Lordship passed sentence of twelve months' hard labour.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

TELEPHONE 1741.

"WHITE FROST" SANITARY REFRIGERATORS

CONSTRUCTED OF HEAVY SHEET METAL.

WILL KEEP FOOD

SWEET

WHOLESOME

AND

HEALTHFUL.

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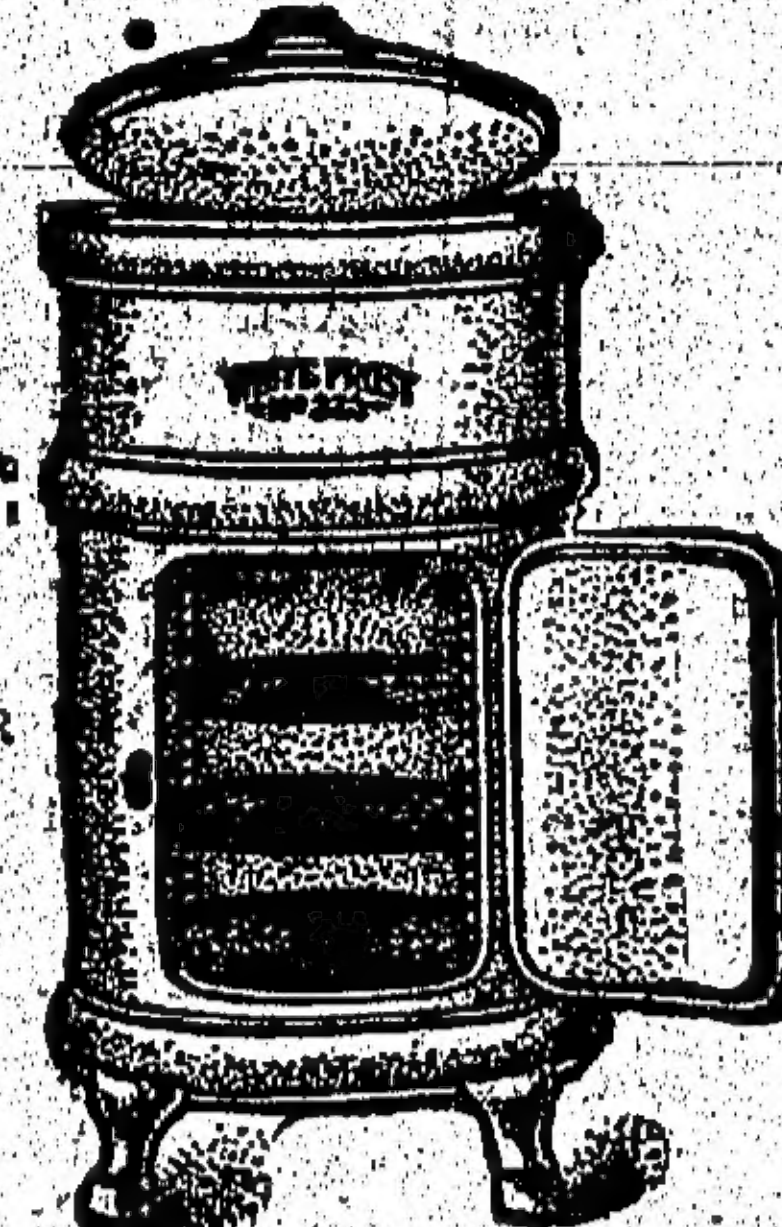
PROVISION CHAMBER

COLD

PURE

AND

DRY.



ALL METAL

COATED WITH

WHITE ENAMEL.

FITTED WITH

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SHELVES.

MOUNTED ON

ROLLER BEARING

CASTORS.

THESE REFRIGERATORS ARE CONSTRUCTED WITH NON-DESTRUCTIBLE MATERIAL. IMPERVIOUS TO WHITE ANTS.

THERE IS NOT ONE PARTICLE OF WOOD USED IN THEIR CONSTRUCTION. THEREFORE THERE IS NOTHING TO WARP, SWELL, DECAY OR BECOME MOULDY.

13.

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ...

\$4.50 per 100

or 2.30 ... 50

No. 4, Medium ...

\$3.80 per 100

or 1.85 ... 50

No. 5, Small ...

\$3.20 per 100

or 1.65 ... 50

Ask your

tobaccoist

for a tin

at once.



Known all over

the world as the

most popular

Egyptian

Cigarette

of to-day.

An absolutely

first quality

Cigarette.

Recommended

by all

connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

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KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

[467-1]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

BABY-CARS

PERAMBULATORS

MAIL-CARTS

FOLDING-CARS

NEW STOCKS

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EXCLUSION OF GERMAN AFTER THE WAR.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Theatre TO-DAY (THURSDAY), 26th April, at 5.30 P.M., in connection with the above. All interested are invited to attend. [565]

S. O. A. E. O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

M. F. RIDEAL being recalled to Saigon, we beg to inform our clients that from this date, Mr. EDMOND DUPRE will be in charge of our Technical Branch in Hongkong. FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD., FLOQUET & KNOTH, Agents.

1, Princess Building, Hongkong, 25th April, 1917. [566]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CHAMBER ROOM and GENERAL OFFICES of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE have been REMOVED from New Government Building to the CHAMBER-BANK BUILDING, Queen's Road Central (premises formerly occupied by the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.).

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary. Hongkong, 25th April, 1917. [567]

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

OPENING DAY.

THE above will be held on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 3.30 P.M., when Members will be "at Home" to their Friends. D. S. COOPER, Hon. Secretary. [569]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd May to the 23rd May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Hongkong, 25th April, 1917. [572]

GERMAN TUITION.

IN view of the speedy return to this Colony of the German after the War, Mr. FRITZ HOGGENHEIMER (Nat. Brit.) is prepared to give Tuition in German to a limited number of pupils, free of charge. Apply—F. H., Box No. 25, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [569]

WANTED AT ONCE.

HOTEL MANAGER, with best personal references, indispensable, state a.o. experience, married or single and salary expected to—PROPRIETOR, Box 90, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [570]

WANTED.

BY British Firm—STENOGRAPHER for Canton Office. Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [571]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Business hitherto carried on by THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY in this Colony has been transferred and taken over by THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY, INCORPORATED, of CALIFORNIA, in the United States of America. The business of the Corporation will be carried on by Mr. JAMES D. COURTNEY as Attorney for the Corporation. Dated the 14th April, 1917. THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY, First Office Building. [563]

THEATRE ROYAL.

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE"

(as arranged for ST. GEORGE'S DAY)

WILL BE REHEARSED IN AID OF

WAR CHARITIES

ON SATURDAY, 29th APRIL,

AT 9.15 P.M.

Booking at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co.

PRICES AS USUAL.

\$3. \$2. \$1.

(Children Half-Price on the Matinee).

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform will be admitted at Half-Price. [551]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 25th April, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1916, and of electing Directors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 16th April to 25th April, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager, Hongkong, 14th April, 1917. [516]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 25th April, 1917, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1916, and of electing Directors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April to 25th April, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager, Hongkong, 14th April, 1917. [517]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 25th April, 1917, at 12.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1916, and of electing Directors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April to 25th April, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager, Hongkong, 14th April, 1917. [518]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd May to the 23rd May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Hongkong, 25th April, 1917. [553]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, on THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 28th February, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April to the 5th May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 18th April, 1917. [523]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April to the 5th May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 17th April, 1917. [532]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 1854 dated Hongkong 21st February, 1917, for Three Shares numbered 6789, 14321, and 89898 registered in the name of Mrs. MARIA DA SILVA RIBEIRO has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 11th day of May, 1917, a New Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. 5/NS 1854 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void. By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 11th April, 1917. [500]

G. E. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian wishing to leave the Colony should apply in person at the General Post Office between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [55]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 25th April, 1917, commencing at 11 A.M. (and continuing in the afternoon) at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF BLACK AND BROWN BOOTS AND SHOES.

Patent Leather Dress Boots, Buckskin Boots and Shoes, Boys' Hides, Fine Quality Coloured Linen Soft Shirts, White Woollen Sweaters, Woolen Vests, American Linen Under Suits, Bath Gowns, Bathing Suits and Drawers, Silk and Lisle Socks, Silk Ties, Sun Hats, Straw Hats, Silk Mullers, Lady's and Gent's Raincoats.

A Quantity of REAL PANAMA HATS. On view from Tuesday, the 24th inst. Catalogues will be issued. Terms—Cash.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. [545]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 25, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor (above the "Dragon" Garage), suitable for Office, &c. Apply to—ALEX. BOSS & Co., No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central. [544]

TO LET.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK, 2/F furnished. Apply to—H. B. POLLOCK, Prince's Buildings. [57]

TO LET.

OFFICES to Let. Box No. 14, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [515]

TO LET.

NO. 3, A & B, ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [473]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road, 1st floor, for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street. For rent and other particulars apply to—T. M. H. KEMMAYRE, 11 Des Voeux Road. [462]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed. For rent and other particulars apply to—THE MANAGER, HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD., 46, Connaught Road Central. [491]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. TO LET OR FOR SALE. KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 (with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns). Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [521]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadway and Moravia. Houses on Shamone, Canton. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [52]

FOR SALE.

ONE 10 H.P. HORNBSEY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with about 100 lamps. Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACUMULATORS DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to—LINDSAY & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings. [61]

WANTED.

SMALL GOODS LIFT, about 4' x 4', preferably electrically driven. Apply—A. B. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [530]

JAPANESE LESSONS.

T. NAKAHARA, Top Floor, 204, Praya East, Wanchai. [462]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

THE PREMIER SCOTCH

OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 814. [12]

DEATHS.

EDWARDS.—On the 19th inst., at Fedw Hill, Aberdare, S. Wales, ANNIE EDWARDS, widow of the late Richard Edwards, and mother of Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley, deeply lamented. [584]

HUNTER.—At 97, Hartington Road, Liverpool, on April 18th, A. C. HUNTER, late of Messrs. Ballard & Hunter, Shanghai. [584]

PERRAULT.—At Shanghai, on April 18th, EUGENIO FRANCISCO PERRAULT, aged 67 years. [584]

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C. London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 20th APRIL 1917.

HONGKONG AND THE GERMANS.

With only two dissentients, a largely attended meeting of the members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce re-affirmed the resolution recently passed by the Committee, and rejected by the Legislative Council, in favour of excluding Germans from the Colony for a period of ten years after the war and admitting them subsequently only under strict licence. That such a degree of unanimity should have been obtained at a gathering of businessmen representing such varied interests is in itself a remarkable and significant fact, and shows how completely out of touch with the general community is the Government of this Colony. This point, indeed, was emphasised by a resolution, which was carried unanimously, taking "exception to" the words used by H.E. the GOVERNOR when the subject was before the Council. His Excellency's speech on that occasion was described by the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK as "flippant in argument" and "unfortunate, to say the least of it, in its choice of language." His Excellency, it will be remembered, ridiculed the idea that the "really big men of the past whom Hongkong has produced" would entertain the proposal put forward. This was resented as a "studied insult" to the present Com-

mittee of the Chamber of Commerce. It is only fair to His Excellency to state—especially as it was inadvertently omitted from our report of the proceedings—that as soon as he found that this interpretation was placed upon his remarks he expressed surprise, and that he has since assured Mr. HOLYOAK that he had no intention of drawing any invidious comparisons. There, we think, the personal aspect of the matter may well be left. We are more concerned with the lack of respect shown for the opinions of the commercial community by the rejection of the resolution which gave rise to the discussion. It is an absolute negation of the principle of representative government that a group of permanent officials should be able, whenever they see fit, to set at naught the wishes of the British residents in this Colony. On this occasion it was sought only to acquiesce the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who will represent the Crown Colonies at the Imperial Conference, with the views of the European merchants on a matter relating to the future conduct of commerce in Hongkong. Whatever qualifications the Civil Servants who administer this Colony may possess, they surely cannot claim to be able to teach commercial men their business. Yet it is not possible to place any other construction upon their action than that they arrogate to themselves even this privilege. There was certainly nothing in their speeches to indicate that they were the sole repositories of wisdom. The question at issue is far too complicated to be dismissed with a quotation from a text-book, as the ATTORNEY-GENERAL would appear to think. Sentiment may be a very poor guide amongst the cold hard facts of economics, as he affirms, but it is nevertheless likely to be a very powerful factor in deciding the future commercial policy of the Empire and its Allies. We are beginning to realise that safety may sometimes be sacrificed to profit, and that it may be possible to compensate ourselves for the loss of one market by facilitating our entry into others. If we had merely considered the "cold hard facts of economics" we should never have gone to war, for war means the destruction of wealth. In this matter we allowed sentiment to sway us, and, after the revelations of the past two years and a half, sentiment is likely, for some time to come, to continue to exercise a very powerful influence upon our actions.

While, however, it is admitted that sentiment makes us rebel against the idea of welcoming our enemies back after the war it is urged that self-interest inclines the other way despite the long credits and cut prices with which, by a system of financial legerdemain, the Germans have hitherto opposed local British firms. If excluded from this Colony, EUGENIO FRANCISCO PERRAULT, aged 67 years, we are told, the Germans will establish themselves in adjacent ports and prove a serious menace to our welfare and trade. Now, when the Germans left Hongkong they are reported to have said that they would never return, and in view of all that has happened, it is only reasonable to assume that they will be disposed to adhere to that intention if it suits their purpose. In that case this Colony runs no risk in saying: "We do not want you." If, on the other hand, they are anxious to come back we may rest assured that it will merely be for their own advantage. Why should we not deprive them of that advantage? If it be true that almost 60 per cent of their trade was done in British cargo is it not possible for our own fellow-countrymen to carry it on? Where there are opportunities there will always be found people ready to grasp them. In pleading for their re-admission Sir PAUL CHAMBERLAIN says: "Nor do I think we have much to fear for our trade from their competition for many years to come, particularly in view of the statement which has been put forward that they will have to compete without the banking and discount facilities in London which they formerly enjoyed." It would be helpful if Sir PAUL would explain at the public meeting which is to be held at the Theatre Royal this evening why, in these circumstances, their competition is more to be feared if directed against Hongkong from one of the Treaty Ports than if it be carried on in the Colony itself. The fact is, of course, that Hongkong enjoys certain natural advantages which have made it the chief distributing centre of South China, and though, in course of time, as the Hinterland develops the adjacent ports are

bound to increase in importance, it is doubtful whether the Germans will be in a position for some time after this war to finance large schemes for accelerating the process. We may rest perfectly satisfied that the full possibilities of the situation have been carefully plumbed by the mercantile community of Hongkong, and that they are not taking a leap in the dark. If they do not take steps to foil German schemes they will, as Mr. HOLYOAK pointed out, deserve the consequences. After all, the question will be decided by the Imperial authorities in conjunction with the Allies, and there is not the remotest possibility that Hongkong will find itself isolated in the Far East. If China takes the logical consequences of her recent action and joins the Entente it should give us a great advantage over our enemies in adjusting our interests with her after the war. By showing any sign of fear of the Germans, however, we are playing into the hands of the powerful pro-German party in China and retarding the step which we hope to see taken.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks donations of \$10 each to the funds of the Hospitals from B. Mori and Ray & Falconer.

Mr. Ho Loung, Officers and men of the Victoria Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade are giving a dinner in honour of the 25th Batt. of the Middlesex Regiment at the To Yuen Restaurant on Monday, April 30th.

The chief officer of the San Wui Mr. Weatherhead, has reported to the Police that while on a voyage from Wuchow to Shih Hing some person stole his keys and took from his cabin \$30, and a gold watch and chain valued at \$23.

Local Routine Orders publish an extract from the London Gazette stating that H.M. the King has been graciously pleased to award the Meritorious Service Medal to S/31185 Loc. Cpl. A. J. Duncan, A.S.C., "in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in the field during the present war." Loc. Cpl. Duncan has recently arrived from home for service in the Colony.

Sergt. H. J. May, formerly in the Chinese Customs cruiser service, and son of Mr. J. H. May, Caine Road, Hongkong, is serving at a base in France engaged as an instructor in trench warfare. Sergeant May, who is in the Engineers, has been awarded the French Medal Militaire, and since his arrival in France in 1916 he has been through many of the big engagements.

"Our Little Bit" Society, Kowloon, forwarded yesterday their usual fortnightly parcel of comforts for the soldiers to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild (through the courtesy of Messrs. Shevan, Tones & Co.), consisting of the following:—876 rolled bandages, 87 flannel manytailed bandages, 108 eye bandages, 87 white caps, 61 milk covers, 2 pairs surgical stockings, 8 pairs stretcher boots, and 78 quilts pyjamas.

As will be seen from our advertisement columns, a public meeting will be held in the Theatre Royal at 5.30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) for the purpose of discussing the question of excluding the Germans from the Colony after the war. Mr. H. P. White will preside. The meeting is in no way connected with the Chamber of Commerce, but is called in order to give everyone the opportunity of expressing views on the subject. It is therefore hoped that there will be a very large attendance. It is not improbable that there will be organised opposition.

The many friends in the Colony of Mrs. A. Edwards will regret to hear of her death on the 19th instant after a long illness at her residence, "Fedw Hill," Aberdare, South Wales. Mrs. Edwards and her three daughters are well known in the Colony, the latter having married Mr. H. L. Denny, senior, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley and Captain C. J. Aston, R.E., respectively. Her three sons—William, Tudor and Arthur—and Captain Aston, were all at the Western Front last year, where the eldest (who enlisted as a private and is now sergeant), was severely wounded, and it is probable that anxiety for her sons brought on the illness which has proved fatal.

THE WAR.

GREAT BRITISH THRUST.

BIG BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

FIERCEST FIGHTING OF THE WAR.

ACTIVITY IN MESOPOTAMIA.

HOLLAND ON THE ALERT.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

GREAT BRITISH THRUST.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

London, April 24th.

A German wireless message says:—On the Arras battlefield the British troops, standing on French territory, yesterday delivered a second great thrust to break through the German lines. The heaviest batteries have for days been hurling masses of shells of every description against our positions. Early on the morning of the 23rd the artillery battle was increased to a very strong drum-fire. Soon afterwards the English thrusting troops, led often by tanks, burst forward on a thirty kilometre front, behind this wall of fire. Our destructive fire forced them in many places to withdraw with heavy losses. At other points the battle always backed up and forwards and is being fought with great bitterness.

Whenever the enemy gained ground our brave and eager infantry drove him back. The suburbs of Lens, Avion, Gavrelle, Rocux and Guemappe were the hottest places in the fierce struggle, and their names will be associated with deeds of heroism by regiments from almost every German district between the sea and the Alps. A further attack of particular intensity with new masses followed in the evening on both sides of the Scarpe. The strength of this attack also broke under our fire. There was hand-to-hand fighting.

The enemy gained a few hundred yards on the Cambrai-Arras road, and the ruins of Guemappe remained in his hands.

The German soldier at the front knows that every man and woman at home is working unceasingly to support him in the life and death battle.

WAR OFFICE COMMENT.

London, April 25th.

A War Office comment on the great battle says:—We did not attack the suburbs of Lens and Avion, which are a considerable distance from our line. Our attack was made on a fourteen, not a thirty, kilometre front.

We captured Gavrelle, Guemappe, on the outskirts of Rocux, which village was our sole objective.

DAY-LONG FIGHTING.

London, April 25th.

A wireless German official message says there has been day-long fighting for Gavrelle. There have been new English attacks along the Arras-Cambrai Road.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

FRENCH CAPTURES.

Paris, April 25th.

A communiqué says:—The day has been chiefly marked by artillery actions on the whole front. We continued the destructive fire against enemy batteries and organisations in the regions of St. Quentin, the Oise, Corbeny and Juvincourt and in Champagne. Explosions were observed in a certain number of batteries. We brought back 405 millimetres and mortars captured during the fighting on the plateau at Chemin-des-Dames, which were hitherto uncounted gains. Near Moron Villiers light troops penetrated German trenches which were found full of corpses.

A Belgian communiqué says there has been very heavy artillery.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHTING.

EXCEPTIONALLY FIERCE.

London, April 25th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports as follows:—Further information regarding Monday's battle shows that the fighting was exceptionally fierce. Seven German Divisions were engaged on the Croisilles-Gavrelle front, and several points of tactical importance changed hands more than once. All remained in our hands except a few buildings northward of Rocux. Our massed artillery shattered frequent counter-attacks, while those penetrating our barbed wire were cut down with rifle and machine-gun fire. One British Corps took prisoners belonging to four Divisions.

We advanced on the whole front. There has been considerable fighting to-day, though somewhat less fierce, at a number of points on the battle-front. Progress has continued between Seneffe River and Monchy de Preux, and the line was advanced to within a few hundred yards of Fontaine-le Croisille and Cherisy.

A counter-attack by strong forces in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle this afternoon was broken up by our artillery and driven back in disorder.

Over 2,000 prisoners have been passed to the rear since Monday morning, and there are others yet uncounted. There was a greater amount of air-fighting on Monday than on any one previous day. Aeroplanes attacked the enemy's machines wherever they were found, going far behind the lines bombing railways, dumps and aerodromes, and compelling the enemy to give battle. Fifteen German machines were destroyed and 24 driven down. A large three-seater was brought down in our lines and the occupants made prisoners. Two of our machines are missing.

BRITISH AIR DOMINANCE.

London, April 25th.

Reuter's correspondent at headquarters says:—One of the most striking features has been the sudden and emphatic reassertion of our air dominance. Yesterday we brought down forty aeroplanes, of which fifteen crashed to the ground. Only two of ours are missing. The air men are certainly justifying their expressed ability to drive the Huns from the sky in a week, given fine weather, of which we have had three days now.

A BLOW AT THE INVADER'S HEART.

WHY SCARPE WAS CHOSEN.

London, April 25th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters writes:—Scarpe was chosen by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig for the principal attack as being the weakest point in the German lines. Its valley leads directly to Douai, the centre of the German defences. It does not require great progress here to cause the evacuation of Lens, and then the main German position between Drocourt and Queant, which is the extension of the Hindenburg line, and which there is reason to believe is unfinished, will be threatened, and the way open to the broad plains of Belgium. Thus Sir Douglas Haig is striking a blow at the invader's heart.

EARLIER CABLES.

GREATEST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

BIG BRITISH THRUST.

London, April 24th.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the evening of April 23rd, says:—Furious fighting is progressing. The situation can be summed up by saying that we have taken over 1,500 prisoners, our guns have inflicted most heavy casualties, and we have done well in some places but not so well in others. We are now confronted, not by a regular trench system, but by innumerable disconnected defensive patches in the shape of small redoubts, traverses and saps. Hence, while the Germans are indifferently sheltered and heavily punished by shell fire, the advance is slow against the machine guns. It is at present our business to clear out the widely-burrowed enemy by pounding every acre of the honey-combed ground instead of assaulting the positions frontally. The Germans are bound desperately to resist here, but the more they resist, the heavier will be their losses.

"A STRUGGLE TO THE DEATH."

London, April 24th.

The second phase of the battle of Arras is described by correspondents as the most difficult of the war and as a struggle to the death. The Germans, no longer uncertain of the point of attack, have brought up many more guns, and new field howitzer batteries are thickly grouped between the Lens and Cambrai roads. Wherever the German infantry withstood assaults, it was wholly due to the supporting artillery and machine-guns. Wherever the British got within striking distances of the enemy position, the occupants ran to meet them, throwing up their hands, or bolted.

A Pomeranian Regiment south of Cambrai was demoralised by the appalling shell-fire and surrendered in batches of five hundred, throwing up their hands immediately the British infantry appeared. A battery of field guns was overwhelmed by the British and was captured in the same area. A stout resistance was made by the Third Bavarian Division around Guemappe, where fortified houses and dug-outs had been bombed by English, Welsh and Scottish troops. Apart from the innumerable machine-guns, the ground was alive with snipers, and many British were shot from behind after entering the German lines.

FIERCEST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

London, April 24th.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the 24th inst., says:—I believe it is true that the battle now progressing on the British front is the fiercest of the whole war. The Germans are throwing in large reserves and have brought up a great number of fresh guns. They probably realise that the battle now developing may assume a decisive character and are therefore resisting desperately. This is exactly what we most wanted. They are certainly now accepting battle in the open. So far, we have gained much and lost nothing. As I write, the guns are as boisterous as a hurricane. The great struggle is going on with undiminished intensity under a deep blue sky. Everywhere I hear that the German casualties are very heavy.

NEW BRITISH GAINS.

London, April 24th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—The severe fighting continued on Monday evening and during the night on the whole front from Croisilles to the north of Gavrelle. The enemy constantly repeated unsuccessful counter-attacks with great determination, regardless of losses. We maintained the position gained on Monday and further progressed to the east of Monchy de Preux, and also in the neighbourhood of Rocux. We successfully beat off a violent counter-attack at Gavrelle. The prisoners taken exceed 1,000, and many more are coming in. We gained ground during the night on a wide front east of Epehy and reached the St. Quentin Canal, in the neighbourhood of Vendhuile. We captured the villages of Villers Plouich and Beaucamp further north.

ENEMY'S WASTE OF MAN-POWER.

London, April 25th.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the evening of April 24th, says:—The Germans have clearly realised they are desperately trying to counter the menace to their whole system of communications lying in the new Franco-British offensive. During the past thirty-six hours they have been throwing in strategic reserves wholesale and recklessly rushing up guns and ammunition as fast as possible. The enemy's present tactics strongly contrast with his recent methods, when he manifested a desire to conserve his man power. He is repeatedly attacking in mass formation, regardless of the appalling cost. Despite the furious resistance, we are steadily gaining ground at various important points forming the main objective. East of Monchy we crept towards high ground across the Aubepines gully, thereby improving the hold on this key position.

The artillery appears to be gradually subduing the most active enemy fire in the region of the Scarpe and is constantly keeping the Arras-Douai Railway under fire, making the bringing up of Hun ammunition very difficult. The fighting is most severe in the Scarpe Valley. The steadfastness of the British infantry was never more splendid, as is demonstrated by the heroic fighting proceeding at Croisilles and Gavrelle. It is impossible, within reasonable space, to tell of the heroism and dash displayed. We have progressed well to the south of the Cambrai road. Strong patrols are established upon the St. Quentin Canal at Vendhuile, midway between St. Quentin and Douai. This cutting off the canal deprives the Germans of one of their main means of communication.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, April 24th.

A communiqué states:—Our artillery beat down some enemy batteries in the region of St. Quentin and the Oise. Two German reconnaissances endeavouring to reach our lines in the direction of Mancourt were repulsed with heavy losses.

There have been minor actions, enabling us to advance and improve our positions on the plateau at Chemin des Dames and in the direction of Juvincourt, where we carried a German post.

We successfully bombarded the enemy's lines of communication in Champagne.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AEROPLANES ATTACK ENEMY DESTROYERS.

PROBABLE RAID FRUSTRATED.

London, April 24th.

The Admiralty announces:—Three British naval aeroplanes attacked five destroyers which were steaming between Blankenburg and Zebrugga, on Monday afternoon.

The leading machine dropped sixteen bombs, one obtaining a direct hit. The remaining destroyers scattered, and were attacked by two machines which dropped 23 bombs. After this the leading destroyer listed to port, and was probably sunk, as four destroyers were afterwards seen entering Zebrugga.

SPAIN AND SUBMARINISM.

GERMAN COMMENTS ON THE NOTE.

AMSTERDAM, April 25th.

The Spanish Note relative to the torpedoing of the *Fulgencia* has been published in Berlin. It emphasises that Spain's existence is imperilled by implacable submarine, and earnestly invites discussion with a view to a mitigation of the evil.

The German press points out that the Note was framed by the ex-Premier Romanones, and that it is noteworthy that the Note is still unpublished in Spain.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIAN STEAMER TORPEDOED.

SOCIALISTS INCENSED.

London, April 24th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the news of the submarining of the steamer *Zara*, with returning Russian exiles, was a thunderbolt to Russian Socialist extremists, who declare that the German rulers must pay for this blow at the Revolution.

ENEMY SHIPS IN AMERICA.

Washington, April 24th.

Bills have been introduced in both Houses enabling the use of interned Austro-German ships, the rights involved to be determined after the war.

FRENCH PATROL BOAT'S ADVENTURE.

London, April 24th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a French patrol boat on the morning of the 22nd entered the defended port of Beyrout and left without sustaining damage, after firing twenty-four shots and drawing the enemy's fire.

TORPEDOING OF HOSPITAL SHIPS.

ACTION BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

London, April 24th.

It is officially announced that, after the German announcement that hospital ships will be torpedoed, the French Government has intimated that German prisoners will be embarked thereon.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TURKS HOLDING ON.

BRITISH GAIN.

London, April 24th.

An official Egyptian message says:—Reinforced Turkish forces hold the strongly entrenched position from Gaza to Beersheba. In the organization of positions we gained the fronting Turkish main-line and are proceeding satisfactorily. We blew up an ammunition dump at Gaza.

EARLIER CABLES.

MESOPOTAMIA SUCCESSES.

CAPTURE OF ROLLING STOCK.

London, April 24th.

General Maude reports as follows:—The battle on the right bank of the Tigris between Samarra and Istabulat was continued during the night of the 22nd inst. There was severe hand-to-hand fighting and numerous enemy counter-attacks.

We drove out the enemy from a stubbornly defended position, which had been elaborately prepared with iron roofs and dug-outs. We pursued the enemy and occupied Samarra station on the 22nd, the enemy having hastily destroyed everything possible. Our captures include sixteen locomotives, 224 railway trucks and two barges. The enemy's casualties on the 21st and 22nd were heavy.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH COMMISSION IN AMERICA.

Washington, April 25th.

The French Commission, headed by M. Viviani and General Joffre, has arrived.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOLLAND ON THE ALERT.

THE COAST DEFENCES.

London, April 24th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at The Hague, replying to questions, the War Minister gave assurances that the Dutch anti-Zeppelin guns were efficient. He also stated that measures were being considered for a stricter supervision of foreigners and that the Government considers the completion of the coast defences to be necessary.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRALIA AND CONSCRIPTION.

Buenos Aires, April 24th.

Mr. Hughes, in the course of a speech, said:—"If national disaster threatens Australia and the Empire, I will certainly again propose conscription."

MR. BONAR LAW'S SON WOUNDED AND MISSING.

London, April 24th.

Lieutenant Law, of the Borderers (second son of Mr. Bonar Law), is wounded and missing in Palestine.

GERMAN EXCUSE.

London, April 24th.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says it is officially announced from Berlin that the reason for felling fruit trees in the evacuated territory is to prevent the use of the leaves in summertime as enemy cover.

AMERICAN EXPORTS AND THE SUBMARINE BLOCKADE.

London, April 24th.

A message from Washington states that, despite the submarine menace, the value of the United States exports in March was \$551,275,000, which was only exceeded in January, when the exports were unprecedented.

BRITISH MISSION TO AMERICA.

OBJECT OF THE VISIT.

Washington, April 24th.

Mr. Balfour called at the State Department and the White House and was everywhere cheered. He lunched at the French Embassy and dined with President Wilson at the White House. Mr. Lansing, in reply to enquiries, said that the day's conferences were most cordial. The British Commission had come asking for nothing, but for the sake of enlightening the United States on the mistakes of the *Entente* at the outset of the war. The French Commission's visit would be one of courtesy. Mr. Lansing did not expect anything in the nature of War Conferences.

ENTENTE MINISTERS TO SPEAK. At the invitation of the Vice-President, Mr. Balfour and M. Viviani will address a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The date has not yet been fixed.

SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE.

THE MATINEE PERFORMANCE.

The scenes from Shakespeare, as arranged for St. George's Day celebrations, were given again at the Theatre Royal, at a matinee, yesterday, and they will be repeated for a third time on Saturday evening. Yesterday there was a large attendance, the dress circle being filled with enthusiastic youngsters, and, judging from the booking office returns, there will be a "full house" on Saturday also. As the whole of the proceeds, without deduction for any cause whatever, are to go to War Charities, a very fine record in the shape of the financial result of a dramatic entertainment for charitable purposes, will be established for the Colony. This is as it should be and will serve as an encouragement to the English members of the community to do homage to their patron Saint more regularly in the future. In spite of the comparatively small period of time given to the work of preparation the scenes were presented in a remarkably effective manner. The setting in practically every detail was perfect, and the producers are to be warmly congratulated upon a very notable artistic success.

It is, of course, impossible to judge all the scenes by the same standard. They make varying appeals. The scene from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is the most charming by reason of its quaintness, the graceful dancing and the pretty gambols of the elves and fairies. Miss Veronica Butterfield, torch-bearer, has by her pathetic appeals to Hubert in the scene from King John. The scene from "Twelfth Night" was the most amusing, and Mr. L. N. Lee and Mr. M. S. Northcote were excellent in their respective parts. What better testimony to their success could be desired than the remark made by a young man of about eight summers to Sir Toby Belch after the performance. "I should like to see your scene again. You did make me laugh." The scene from "The Merry Wives of Windsor," however, followed it closely in the popular estimation. Mr. Sinclair was better as Hamlet than as Henry V. A little more robustness of voice was required to make the scene before Harlowe fully effective. Of the ladies Mrs. C. H. P. Hay and Mrs. E. Davidson were admirable as the *Affraites* Page and Ford and Mrs. Logan, both as Maria in "Twelfth Night" and in Rosalind's Epilogue from "As You Like It," proved that she is an accomplished actress. Miss Betsi Haxland as *Ophelia* did not identify herself completely with her part, and, as a consequence, failed to make the most of her opportunities. Mr. C. H. P. Hay more than maintained his already established reputation and he was equally good as Sir John Falstaff and the *Jeck*. A tribute should also be paid to Mr. J. A. E. Bullock. It would be impossible to find anyone with a voice better suited to his part, as Hubert and as the Ghost of Hamlet's Father.

The epilogue from the "Banner of St. George" with a vision of St. George, formed a fitting finale to the programme. Mr. F. A. Mackintosh, in his shining armour, was a fine figure of a man and this scene is the one which will remain longest in the memory of those present.

GERMAN DESPERATION.

INFUSING A TOOTH-AND-CLAW SPIRIT.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Will the Germans really fight to the last now that they have no chance of a good peace? People who know Germany will believe that they will not.

A German himself—Professor Scholer, of Weimar, the translator of Ruskin and Oscar Wilde, and author of a forceful book on German weaknesses (Die Deutsche Not)—predicted that when Germany realises she is in peril she will fall to pieces. He described her as "an emergency Empire," and said that the Socialists, not being patriots at heart, would read their country in case of failure in war.

Apparently Germany knows her own weakness, for the Universal State which creates and regulates all things is embarking on a campaign with the aim of organizing a fighting spirit in the civilian population. A terrific attempt is being made to inflame, excite, and render desperate every man, woman, and child.

I give facts, some taken from German newspapers, some given me by a neutral who witnessed the "fight," propaganda himself. The neutral told me that many "Landrats"—local government officials who are the real autocrats of Prussia—lately got circulars from the Minister of the Interior ordering "inspections" and "reviews" of the population from the viewpoint of "combative patriotism."

All German local officials, heads of war charities, and members of patriotic associations are trying, at the behest of the State, to create a spirit of desperation which, they imagine, will favour Germany in the struggle. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* lays down clearly the underlying principle: "The privations and losses which we have to endure will be witnessed better if our race is moved by wild desperation. The grimmer, the more tragic our mood, the lighter our material sufferings will be felt."

KAISER'S "ARMY IN MUFTI." Chief of the organisations which are trying to make the nation desperate and tragic are the "Kriegerveine" or "Veterans' Unions" of old soldiers and sailors. They are special pets of Wilhelm II., who called them his "army in mufti" and praised them as "steadfast bulwark against Socialism."

Local veterans' unions, counting 2,750,000 members all over the Empire, are affiliated to the Central Veterans' Kyffhäuser Union. "They are the great link between army militarism and militarism," said August Bebel. Also, inasmuch as they get free use of Government buildings, they are semi-official organisations.

In October the veterans' unions started organising a "fight" in South Germany. Municipalities voted them money in a way possible only in Germany, where there is no limit to the uses to which municipal funds may be put. In Baden half a dozen of the unions, led by an inviolable sergeant, began a house-to-house "census of patriotism" on the lines of that run by the Prussian Landrats.

The unions drew up a catechism of patriotism and sent members to every house in the country round Karlsruhe to explain Germany's war aims and make clear Germany's victories to everyone, including children old enough to understand, and to warn all of the sacrifices they have yet to make. When the explanation had been given, the veterans started the catechism, asking such questions as these:

"Do you understand the aims of the war?"

"Are you ready to suffer privation, anxiety, pain, mutilation, and even death in our cause?"

"Do you feel the sacred anger and desperate repulsion which you should feel?"

Children were asked, with delicate concern for their feelings:—
"Do you feel resignation, at the thought of being orphaned for Germany's sake?"

The neutral already referred to was lately at Kottbus, south-east of Berlin, and also in the Spree Forest district, some way to the north. Having gone to Germany on an educational mission, he had special chances to see what was happening in the schools; and he assures me that in the districts mentioned schoolmasters teach little except the "war spirit." At Kottbus he found school-children twice a week for "fight" demonstrations.

The children were led to a local monument in some way connected with Prussia's early history; and made to listen to fiery speeches denouncing England and Russia, and telling the children that if necessary they would have to fight. At the "Realschule" in Kottbus all the boys had carbines; and they marched behind a vast banner inscribed "Niederwerfen" (Overthrow); and nothing else. The headmaster of the school told his boys that they must be ready to fight with fists, teeth and nails. All Prussian schools are State institutions; and this fighting instruction is of course directed from Berlin.

Bavaria is a special centre of German militancy, and the Bavarian newspapers declare that in the Alpine districts all school masters, postmen, and railway employees "are required to spend their spare time teaching the population that the hour of destiny has come; that they must strike hard if they are men, hand round cartridges if they are women, and grow up speedily for the sake of battle if they are children."

"BATTLE SPIRIT" SOIREE. Naturally the Pan-German League itself is a cause of the war-is-at-work. When not agitating, as it lately did, for the annexation of Alsace and Moselle, it is running a "battle spirit" soiree. The advocate, Heinrich Glaser, of Mayence, who is president after holding a meeting at Stuttgart, at which the Moselle and Alsace demand was seriously put, announced that "a good fighting spirit" and "annexation" are one and the same thing. "We want to hear no more about defence which means passivity and defeat; we want to hear about."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE FIGHT FOR BAPAUME.

SHAMBLES OF GERMAN DEAD.

Mr. Philip Gibbs wrote from British Headquarters in France on March 17th:

As I went over the battlefields to-day it was made visible to me that the enemy has suffered most terrible torments in a ground from which he is now retreating. All north of Corrolette, up by Miraumont and Pys, and below Loupart Wood, this wild chaos all so upturned by shell fire that one's gorge rises at the sight of such obscene mangle of our mother earth—strewn with bodies of dead German soldiers. They lie, grey wet lumps of death over a great stretch of ground, many of them half buried by their comrades or by high explosives. Most of them are stark above the soil with their eyesockets to the sky.

I stood to-day in a ravine to which the Regina trench leads between Pys and Miraumont, and not any morbid vision of an absolute-maddened dream of hell could be more fearful than what I stared at standing there, with the rain beating on me across the battlefield, and the roar of guns off every side, and the long rushing whistles of heavy shells in flight over Loupart Wood. The place was a shambles of German troops. They had had machine-gun emplacements here, and deep dug-outs, under cover of earth-banks. But our guns had found them out and poured fire upon them.

GARRISON CUT TO PIECES. All this garrison had been killed and cut to pieces before or after death. Their bodies or their fragments lay in every shape and shapelessness of death, in puddles of broken trenches or on the edge of deep ponds in shell-craters. The water was vivid green about them, or red as blood, with the colour of high-explosive gases.

Mask-like faces, with holes for eyes, seemed to stare back at me as I stared at them, not with any curiosity in this sight of death—for it is not new to me—and I am quite untouched with emotion for the horror of all this war is now so great that a scene like this leaves me cold as ice, and only just a little sick, but counting their numbers and reckoning the sum of all these things who a little time ago were living men. Some of our dead lay among them, but out of 850 lying hereabout, 700 were German soldiers.

This gunfire of ours, leaves nothing alive or whole when it is concentrated on a place like this, deliberate in smashing elements and made rubbish heaps of hundreds of rifles into matchwood, and flung up the kit of men, their pouches and helmets and bits of clothing. Where I stood was only one patch of ground on a great battlefield. It is all like that, though elsewhere the dead are not so thickly clustered. For miles it is all pitted with 100 craters intermingling and leaving not a yard of earth untouched. It is one great obscenity, killing for all time the legend of war's glory and romance.

A BRAVE "PADRE." Over it to-day went a brave man on his mission. He was not a soldier, though he had a steel hat on his head and a khaki uniform. He was a padre, who, with a fellow-officer and a few men, is following the fighting men burying those who lie, our own and the enemy's. He collected their identity discs and marks their graves. For weeks he has done this, and, though he is sickened by the sight, and grim zeal, searching out the new dead, directing the digging of new graves, covering up Germans, who lie so thick.

The secret of the German retreat is here on this ground. To save themselves from another such shambles they are falling back to new lines, where they hope to be safer from our massed artillery. But as I say, our gunfire is following them, and forcing them back at a harder pace, and killing them as they go. The horror of war is still close at their heels, and will never end till the war ends, though that may be long from now.

SLAVERY IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society has issued an appeal to the Secretary of State for the Colonies to declare by Proclamation the freedom of the 185,000 slaves in the territory known till recently as the German East African Protectorate. The publication of an appeal has been sanctioned by the Colonial Office.

It shows that a resolution was submitted to the German Reichstag on March 19, 1914, asking that the complete emancipation of these slaves should take place on January 1st, 1920. The existence of the system of forced labour had been admitted by Dr. Solf, German Colonial Secretary. But the resolution was resisted because the slaves were "domestic slaves," because "if a slave could establish ill-treatment he thereby secured his liberty," and because of the cost of compensating the owners.

The appeal issued by the society quotes Lord Cromer as having said that domestic slavery "is only one degree less hateful than the abominable traffic in slaves." It submits that it would be "a grave departure from modern British Colonial practice to maintain a system of slavery from which men and women could only escape by establishing physical ill-treatment, or by making a monetary payment."

conquest, which means the fighting spirit light of the League, added that "a tooth-and-claw mood would beat out the German people."

Hundreds of thousands of leaflets instructing as to the aims of the war and demanding a "tooth-and-claw spirit" are being circulated. It is significant that some are being paid for by the "Union of German Industrials, one of the six trade associations which demand that Germany shall keep the Belgian business as well as patriotism."

Professor Scholer, among other strictures, declares that "patriotism in Germany has to be continually kept before the people by the State, School and Church." Evidently the professor is right.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

IS DEMOCRACY DOOMED?

A NIETZSCHEAN PROPHECY.

[BY WILLIAM ARCHER.]

Dr. Oscar Levy, ex-high priest of Nietzscheanism—"in partibus infidelium," has returned to the more congenial atmosphere of Berlin, and has there gratified an American journalist with an interview. His message to America is that "democracy is doomed," and that "the future belongs to Nietzsche." This seemed a very gratuitous plunge into prophecy. If he had said "the present belongs to Nietzsche" he would have been on perfectly safe ground, for Germany is living up to the master's teachings with whole-hearted devotion. There is not a step in her career of crime that cannot be justified by a text from the Zarathustrian gospel. Never has prophet met with such honour on his own country—not lip-service but faith-translated into works. He is having a splendid innings, but we trust that his wicked will go down ere long under the fast and furious bombing of Haig and Nivelle, Cadorna and Brusilov. In that case the future will belong, not to Nietzsche, but to sanity.

As for democracy, Dr. Levy explains that it has had its chance for over a hundred years now, and has "made a mess of it."

"The democratic play is over." It was the greatest theatrical swindle ever produced by any manager. On the bill-board, outside the theatre, was announced a play entitled, "Fraternity, Brotherhood, Peacefulness, and Mutual Understanding," and when you had paid your money, gone in and sat down to see the play, you saw the blood-thirstiest melodrama ever acted, and worst of all, it was not even melodrama, but a dreadful reality.

As if it were democracy that had made the wars of the past hundred years! No doubt it has proved itself powerless to prevent them; but that simply means that its enemies are as yet too strong for it. As well announce that medical science is "doomed," because it has not yet found a cure for cancer. The twin bacilli of autocracy and oligarchy take a great deal of extirpating.

The persistence of war, far from proving democracy played out, proves that it has not yet come to years of discretion, or realised its power. If we go to the root of things, we see that in reality there is and can be no other power than that of the people. The Kaiser rules by the permission of the German people, quite as truly as President Wilson rules by the sanction of the American people. The President, after all, was elected only by a narrow majority; whereas the mass of the German people are even now, it would seem, uncompromisingly submissive to the House of Hohenzollern. It would be inaccurate to say that such dynastic rule by the will of the people, for the superstition on which autocracy rests really implies a paralysis of the will. But passive acquiescence is a political act, no less than deliberate choice. The consciously and positively exerted. And, what is more, it always will be there, it is in the nature of things, indestructible, even though ignorance and superstition may temporarily inhibit the will that ought to guide it.

"But despotism," it may be said, "always rests on military force. How is the will of the people to assert itself against sabres and machine-guns?" Who, pray, wields the sabre? Who works the machine-gun? The army is only the people under a double dose of hypnotism. Once let the popular will really awaken, and the army will be a leaden bayonet, or rather a grenade exploding in the hand that tries to throw it. This does not apply, of course, in the case of small people held in subjection by the military power of an alien race. No one can pretend, for instance, that the present government of Belgium is essentially democratic. The Slavs and the Rumanians in Austria could not, by any exercise of their unaided will, throw off the Imperial yoke, because they are overborne by a military force to which they themselves contribute only seasonal minorities. But the rule of an external military power forms a case apart. The essential truth is that every nation which is governed from within by forces drawn from its own flesh and blood is, in the last analysis, a democracy.

And what can be more certain than that this truth is rapidly coming home to the consciousness of all European peoples? It is being driven home by this very war, which, as Dr. Levy would have us think, is nothing more, even in the most democratic countries, than the people fully alive to its power or adequately organised for the effective exercise of it. But in the years after the war, when a Europe of veteran soldiers sits down to think it all over, it is conceivable that in any country not absolutely comatose with superstition, they should not realise that the power is theirs; and that the autocrat and the plutocrat rule only by their sufferance? In Germany this realisation is postponed for the present by hatred, by tribal vanity, and by the skillful use of a set of official bogies, such as "extermination," "dissemination," "annihilation," and so forth. But when the scarecrows have gone to the lumber-room, and the German Michel comes to reckon up what he has gained by putting his trust in princes and Junkers, can it be doubted that he will discover an enormous balance on the wrong side of the ledger, and draw his conclusions accordingly? Nor will this process of thought be confined to Germany. *Mutatis mutandis*, it will go on everywhere.

There is one conceivable method, and only one, by which the spirit of Nietzsche might dominate the future. If the plutocrats were to organise themselves into a close corporation of supermen; if they were to buy up some scientific secret or secrets that should enable a comparatively small number of men to inflict enormous damage on any hostile force, however vast, that was unprovided with these agencies of devastation; and if they were to bribe certain members of the democracy to betray their fellows, and form

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FOOD RATIONS IN THE PAST.

RESTRICTIONS FIVE CENTURIES OLD.

EARL ON SHORT COMMONS.

It seems as Lord Devonport's food injunctions may seem to people unaccustomed to deny themselves "square meals," they are any more severe than former food restrictions were on our ancestors at various times in history. To recall some of their experiences, therefore, may help to reconcile us to our present limitations, says a writer in a home paper.

In the middle of the fourteenth century the luxury of the table had reached such a height in England that a law was made to prohibit all persons of whatever rank from having more than two courses and more than two kinds of meat with potatoes in each course except on religious holidays in the year, when gluttony and extravagance might be freely indulged. Lord Devonport apparently grants no "indulgences."

Near the end of the same century the spoils of war from France led again to great extravagance, and Parliament took the trouble to prescribe a scale of foods and clothing for the various members of the community, regulated by rank, fortune, or possession of each individual. Details of the food restrictions at this period are not available, but prices of clothing were strictly limited in all classes. Women were also to dress in proportion to the incomes of their husbands or fathers.

In the middle of the sixteenth century similar limitations in food were made, mainly on account of the high prices prevailing. In Scotland an Act was passed, "against the devouring of every man's house," which limited the use of cutlery, bishops, and earls to eight dishes of meat, abbots, priors, and deans to six; barons and freeholders to four; and burgesses and substantial men, whether spiritual or temporal, to three; and decreed that only one kind of meat should be in each dish. Marriage feasts, we are told, and entertainments made for foreigners were exempted from the rigour of this sumptuary law. One cannot help wondering what the meals were before the limitation.

NO FOREIGN GOODS. Towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign further restrictions laid heavy fines on all degrees of persons, from dukes to those of humbler rank, who should wear expensive clothing or foreign furbies; and imposed severe penalties whereby the poor might be employed. The use of cutlery, foreign drugs, and costly spices, which were then lavishly used at weddings, christenings, and other banquets, even by persons of low estate, was strictly forbidden.

These experiments of compelling the people to feed and clothe themselves according to a prescribed standard were seldom found to answer expectation, and most of the compulsory Acts were soon repealed. The "sumptuary" law, however, was made in 1534 to enforce a sumptuary law, but mostly in respect to clothes, an interesting point being that the fashion of clothes worn by women was not to be altered.

Neither wet nor dry confections were to be used at weddings, christenings, nor feasts, unless they were made of home-grown fruits. But this law was not long in being broken, and an old writer says, "This is probably the last sumptuary law that ever will be made in Great Britain. Such restraints," he continues, "do not well suit a free, and more especially a commercial, country, where in certain private follies and extravagances prove often national advantages."

Scarcity of food was acutely felt during the Seven Years' War, and it bread *versus* whisky was substituted for Lord Devonport's bread *versus* beer, there is a striking parallel between prohibition in those days and what is being done at the present time. Probably, however, since English distilleries are often mentioned in these regulations, breweries and beer may also have been included.

BAN ON SPIRITS. In 1795, owing to the excessively high price of corn, distillers were prohibited from using any kind of corn, malt, or flour, under a penalty of £500, for distilling purposes. All contracts made by distillers for the delivery of corn spirits were suspended. Even manufacturers of starch, hair powder, and blue were prohibited from using wheat or any other article used for the food man, on penalty of £200 and forfeiture of the goods. In the following year a commission was made by the Commissioners of Excise allowing damaged corn and flour unfit for making bread to be used in making starch, hair powder, and blue, or in any distillery. Sugar seems to have been a plentiful commodity in 1797, and distilleries were allowed to use it in the manufacture of various liquors with the idea of lessening the consumption of corn.

During all these times scarcity of food arose from the same reason as now. Our enemies were taking the ships almost daily, and it is quite common to read that thirty sail of British vessels, richly loaded from the Mediterranean, with some ships of war conveying them, were taken by a French fleet of superior forces. Every endeavour was made by means of convoys to bring American vessels laden with food and British ships, but notwithstanding all these efforts over 3,000 of our ships at this time fell victims to our enemies, the French. They were, however, fair prizes of war, taken by clean and honourable methods, and their crews suffered no more hardships than were inseparable from sea life at the time and a few months' separation from their families.

As a last resource for the purpose of enslaving the multitude—then, but not till then, might the Nietzschean ideal be realised. The indispensable condition is the discovery of some frightful engine of war, the use of which can be monopolised by a gang of slave-drivers. If on such engine can be discovered, if military power and man-power remain, roughly speaking, synonymous—democracy is certain to come to its end as soon as it has the intelligence to recognise and utilise its irresistible and irresistible strength.

"CASCADE" BEER.

A cheery young man of Hongkong

Drank "Cascade" from a glass that was long.

When they asked "Quantum sufficit?"

He replied "Such good stuff is it."

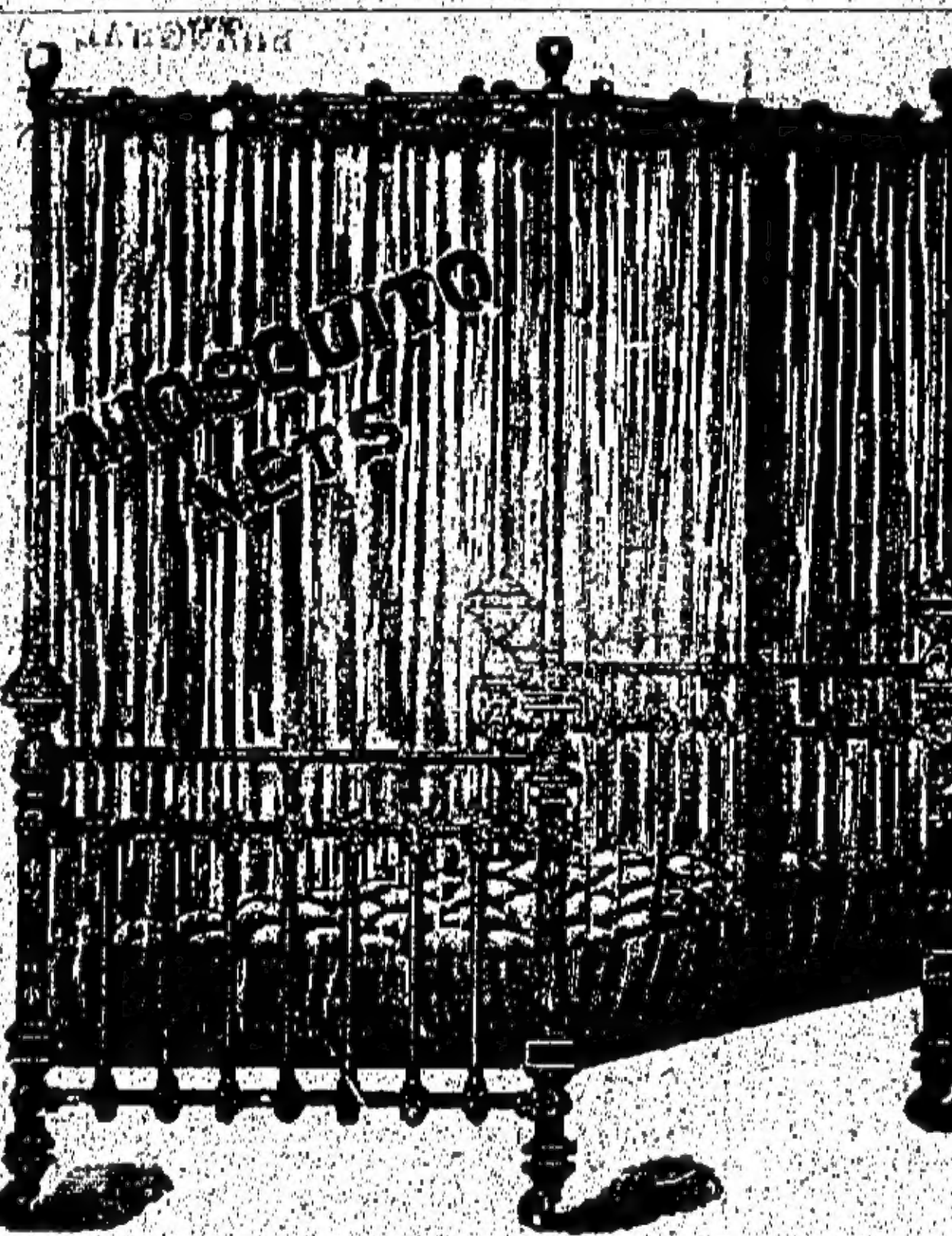
Say a quart and you won't be far wrong!

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.,

Importers,

Pho No. 188.

WHITEAWAY'S



MOSQUITO NETS.

In a superior quality netting. Fine mesh. This netting will keep out sand flies and is very strong. When ordering ask for "Rings" or "Tapes."

Depth	6 ft. 4"	7 ft. 6"
3 ft.	\$12.75	\$15.75
3 ft. 6"	\$13.50	\$16.75
4 ft.	\$14.25	\$17.75
4 ft. 6"	\$15.00	\$18.75
5 ft.	\$15.75	\$19.75

MOSQUITO NETS.

Made with calico top and frill. No opening unless specially ordered. Holes at corners to go over bed frame, or Rings or Tapes, same price.

Width	Depth	6 ft. 4"	7 ft. 6"
3 ft.	\$10.75	\$12.75	
3 ft. 6"	\$11.50	\$13.50	
4 ft.	\$12.00	\$14.25	
4 ft. 6"	\$12.75	\$15.00	
5 ft.	\$13.50	\$15.75	



HEMSTITCHED COTTON SHEETS.

Fine appearance and durable.
Size 70 by 108 ins.
Price \$6.50 \$7.50 \$8.50.
Size 90 by 108 ins.
Price \$8.25 \$9.50 \$10.25 per pair.

THE "WAYLOO" MARCELLA QUILT.

IS SPECIAL VALUE.
Single bed size, Price \$5.00.
Double bed size, Price \$7.50.

NEW DELIVERY OF OUR FAMOUS "LUXO" BATH TOWELS.

Size 28 by 51 ins.
Price \$1.10 each.
\$12.50 a dozen.

PLAIN COTTON SHEETS.

Of good strong Wigan sheeting.
Size 54 by 90 ins.
Price \$2.95.

PLAIN COTTON SHEETS.

Of fine quality, linen finished sheeting.
Size 70 by 108 ins.
Price \$6.00 per pair.

PLAIN COTTON SHEETS.

Of fine quality, linen finished sheeting.
Size 70 by 108 ins.
Price \$6.25.

Size 90 by 108 ins.
Price \$8.50 per pair.

An attractive spring list of Household Linens and Ladies' and Children's wear will be sent post free on application to—

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW

& CO., LTD.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

FOR SALE.
FINE SELECTION OF
ORYLON
POSTAGE STAMPS.
GRACA & CO.
No. 4 WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

ON SALE
HONGKONG HANRAID REPORTS
of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
for the
Session, 1916.
EDITED BY MR. HANRAID.
PRINTED BY
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS
 Awa Maru, Japanese str., 3,694, Kozo
 Mayashi, 24th April—Shanghai 21st
 April, General—Nippon Yusen Kai-
 sha.
 British str., 718, McLellan, 25th
 April—Saigon 20th April, Rice—
 Order.
 Dainichi Maru, Japanese str., 1,056, F.
 Fukui, 24th April—Makao 18th April,
 Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 Kyodo Maru, Japanese str., 1,416, Fuku-
 shima, 25th April—Saigon 20th April,
 Rice—Order.
 St. Albans, British str., 5,000, E. T.
 Filcher, 25th April—Kobe 19th April,
 General—Order.
 Taisano, British str., 1,044, A. C. Ken-
 nedy, 24th April—Manila 21st April,
 General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
 Ltd.
 Tungking, British str., 1,107, Hussey,
 24th April—Saigon 19th April, Rice—
 Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
 Waihsing, British str., 1,170, M. Pick-
 nell, 25th April—Saigon 21st April,
 Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

PASSENGERS

Mr. and Mrs. Macara and Mrs.
 Machesine.

THE PENINSULAR AND
 ORIENTAL STEAM
 NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON
 AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
 MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
 AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
 SAVANNAH, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL,
 AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying
 His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
 from this port as usual, taking Passengers
 and Cargo for the connecting vessel secured
 before departure from Hongkong.
 Suez and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for
 Italy, France and London (under arrangement)
 will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding
 via Bombay to Marseilles and London, mail
 parcels will be received at the Office, until
 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents
 and value of all packages, sailing dates, etc.,
 apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,
 Superintendent.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

BAHNER LINE & STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamer "EGREMONT CASTLE".

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed

that all Goods are being landed at the

Godown of the Godown of Godown Co.,

Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the

wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

no time to the contrary be given before Noon

to-day.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject

to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be

presented to the Underwriter on or before the

14th May, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to

be left in the Godown, where they will be

examined on the 30th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIN.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIN.

The Steamer

"TJISONDARI"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified

that all Goods are being landed at their

Godown of the Godown of Godown Co.,

Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the

wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 29th April at

Noon will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be

presented to the Underwriter on or before the

2nd May, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to

be left in the Godown, where they will be

examined on the 30th April, at 10 A.M., by the

Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard &

Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIN.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1917.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, etc., in

connection with above Steamer are hereby

informed that their Goods with the exception

of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being

landed and stored at their Godown of the

Godown of the Godown of Godown Co., Ltd.,

at Kowloon, whence delivery may be

obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

intimation is received from the Consignee

before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed

here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after

the 6th April, at Noon, will be subject to rent

and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before

the 4th May, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on

SATURDAY, the 28th April, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
 Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1917.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
 OCEAN
 SERVICES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
 To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with
 THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
 EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

36,825 tons displacement.
 Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
 One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
 Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. 12,000 tons displacement.
 Twin Screw Steel Steamships with Modern Accommodations.
 Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

Through bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway
 to all Oriental Ports, and the United States, and to all Ports in Japan, Korea,
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 Agents:

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 J. H. WALLACE,
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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
 LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT
 SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ.

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 SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

DONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
 PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to
 Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and
 through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.
 For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC.,
 apply to
 P. & O. S. N. Co.
 E. V. D. PARR,
 Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, MANILA, Cebu, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said, London, etc.

STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta, Cebu, at
 Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at
 Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light
 and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai.
 Sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through
 tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through
 bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger
 accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at
 Haiphong when tidewater is open.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by
 steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and
 Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hong-
 kong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao-chow.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European
 passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on
 arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
 General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL
 MAIL STEAM
 PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND
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Please Apply to
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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
 SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI-KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA AND
 HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JUNE 23-SEPT. 5, 1917.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER
 SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
 Prince's Buildings, 100 Home Street.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 11:50. No return from
 Hado-China. Pressure has decreased quickly
 in the Hado-China; it has decreased slightly to
 29.85 inches. The anti-cyclone is
 situated to the west of the Hado-China.
 Fresh, easterly wind will prevail over the
 northern portion of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
 10 a.m. 25-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st
 January, 7.55 inches, against an average of
 10.45 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
 to-day is as follows:—

Direction: E. wind, fresh to moderate;
 cloud, some
 rain.

Force: N.E. wind, fresh to moderate;
 cloud, some
 rain.

Booth Coast of China between Hongkong and
 Hongkong and Lamook. No. 1.

Booth Coast of China between Hongkong and
 Hongkong and Lamook. No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL
 REGISTER

25TH APRIL, A.M.

Station: Hongkong

Barometer at Sea Level: 29.85

Temperature: 78.0

Humidity: 78

Wind: E. 10

Force: 10

Direction: E.

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VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. G. F. Anderson

Mr. I. T. W. Baunier

Mr. J. H. Baunier

Mr. W. L. Baunier

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NOW READY

THE DIRECTORY
 AND CHRONICLE
 1917.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, CORREA,
 INDIA, SIAH, STRAITS,
 SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES,
 NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIP-
 PINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

THE DIRECTORY covers the whole of
 the ports and cities of the Far East, in which
 Europeans reside.

Not only is the Directory as full and
 complete in each case as it can be

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, ELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, ELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	2. SAIL
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 26th Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 26th Apr. 3 P.M.
AMOI and MANILA	"CHINHUA"	On 27th Apr. Dlight.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 29th Apr. Dlight.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest, Electric Fans fitted, Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. SS. "YANGLU," "CHENYU," "YINGHONG," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING" with excellent accommodation, Electric Lights and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai, direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST FORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Lights and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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S.S.

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WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge, and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at 1st and 2nd class available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

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Superintendent.

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VICTORIA B.C. and SEATTLE	AWA MARU	TUESDAY, 1st May, at Noon.
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	YOKOHAMA MARU	WED. DAY, 2nd May, at Noon.
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. Torada	12500
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	via MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE & BRISBANE	

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BANGKOK MARU	THURSDAY, 10th May.
	Capt. Kobayashi	4000
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	FRIDAY, 18th May, at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Soyeda	13500
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KATORI MARU	SATURDAY, 29th Apr. at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Kori	21,000
YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU	SATURDAY, 12th May, at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Inoue	16,000

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

via SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	MON., 30th April, Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 12th May.
TENYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	WED., 23rd May.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 16 knots	THURS., 14th June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 19th June.
PERSEA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 3rd July.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$848 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$809 (£122).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

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SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

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For	STEAMER	To, SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA		

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. Return Tickets to Europe available six months. Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"CANADA MARU"	SATURDAY, 28th Apr. at 3 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU"	FRIDAY, 11th May, at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Peking, round ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Peking round ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manib, Sandakan and Masaman. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Amaping, Taipei, via Swatow and Amoy. "SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 26th Apr. at 8 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU" ... SATURDAY, 28th Apr. at 8 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 29th Apr. at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

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Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.0 P.M.	9.30 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	
Uheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	
Bhatnagar, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	
Aberdeen, Antan, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.30 P.M.	
Santin, Stanley		
Canton, Samahoi and Wushow	7.30 A.M. 7.30 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Samoi	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Shamohun	4.00 P.M.	

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukhuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukhong	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
	Except Saturdays	

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

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1917

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IN LONDON.	
Telegraphic Transfer	24 1/2
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Overseas, at 540 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 542 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 544 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 546 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 548 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 550 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 552 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 554 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 556 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 558 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 560 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 562 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 564 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 566 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 568 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 570 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 572 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 574 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 576 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 578 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 580 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 582 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 584 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 586 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 588 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 590 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 592 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 594 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 596 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 598 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 600 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 602 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 604 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 606 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 608 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 610 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 612 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 614 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 616 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 618 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 620 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 622 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 624 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 626 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 628 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 630 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 632 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 634 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 636 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 638 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 640 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 642 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 644 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 646 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 648 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 650 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 652 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 654 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 656 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 658 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 660 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 662 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 664 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 666 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 668 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 670 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 672 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 674 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 676 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 678 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 680 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 682 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 684 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 686 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 688 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 690 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 692 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 694 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 696 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 698 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 700 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 702 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 704 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 706 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 708 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 710 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 712 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 714 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 716 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 718 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 720 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 722 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 724 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 726 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 728 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 730 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 732 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 734 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 736 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 738 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 740 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 742 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 744 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 746 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 748 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 750 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 752 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 754 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 756 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 758 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 760 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 762 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 764 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 766 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 768 months sight	104 1/2
Overseas, at 770 months sight	104 1/2